Bulletin

OF THE

National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. V JULY, 1919 No. 10

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Preliminary Outline of 1919 Seal Campaign

Publicity

To create sentiment and interest which will aid in the development of the campaign plan from the very beginning; to focus public attention at the time of its launching; and to arouse country-wide enthusiasm which will send it over the top, a broad, general campaign of publicity will be directed from national headquarters.

Every available medium will be utilized to the limit as well as every opportunity for cooperation with and relaying of effort through state and local associations. Emphasis naturally, will be placed upon general newspaper publicity, but specialized educational appeals will be directed through the national type of magazines and larger newspapers throughout the country. Opportunities offered for national appeal by motion-pictures and posters will be utilized to the fullest extent.

Through a more intensive campaign of publicity, the support of the national campaign headquarters will be brought down to state and local associations. Boiler plate and mat service, for example, will be released at regular intervals for publication in the newspapers of a certain state or group of states and the stories contained therein will be composed of material having a local interest or pertaining to the progress of campaign events in the territory served.

To facilitate this service, and for the purpose of perfect cooperation, the national publicity headquarters, however, will require regular reports from the state secretary or his campaign director, which will detail the "high-lights" and events in the progress of the campaign in his state. This service will be separate and apart from the more detailed and localized boiler plate material the state director may see fit to release for further saturation of his territory.

Of the two weekly mail releases of campaign news, which are expected to form the backbone of the continuous newspaper publicity program, one will be a standardized story or stories sent first to state and local campaign directors to be localized and then released by them to newspapers in their territory with which they have direct working relations.

The national publicity headquarters, while assuming the burden of creating and sustaining the country-wide wave of publicity on which it is intended the campaign shall ride to success, will distribute both effort and material through state and local associations at all times, and will constantly be found ready and willing to deal direct with districts having special problems to solve.

Inflexible plans and adamantine rules for conducting campaigns of whatsoever nature, are impractical, and are usually found to be unsatisfactory in result. The accompanying outline for an intensive seal sale drive in 1919 has been devised after a survey of the facts and conditions as we find they exist, and with a view to meeting squarely the requirements of the time, so that a maximum of good results may be attained. No pre-conceived notions exist as to how the thing may best be done. The idea has been, and now is, to do that which experience tells us is the most expedient and sensible course to follow in kindling a still deeper interest in the hearts of the people for the welfare of this movement; in thrusting forward our educational work to the everlasting benefit of all communities; and in then applying, with economy and dispatch, a workable plan which will unquestionably collect the amount sought in our national target, distribute the seals to the ultimate, and swing behind us the increased public sentiment which means so much to the future endeavors of this crusade for a better public health. Constructive criticism, always helpful, is invited and expected. The plan is evolved to serve you, and you are not expected to serve the plan. The plan must be so elastic as to conform to and help the movement. The movement is not expected to warp to the plan.

ELMORE LEFFINGWELL,
Campaign Director.

Organization

It will be seen by the diagram on page 12 that the following procedure is contemplated in the organization of the next Christmas Seal Campaign:

1—National Campaign Headquarters will work through traveling Campaign Directors and Regional Secretaries, and, in certain cases, directly with State Secretaries and their State Campaign Directors, when such are employed.

2—Every State Association will organize a State Campaign Committee, which will elect a State Campaign Chairman.

3—All of these, particularly the State Secretary, Director and Chairman, will directly assist lo-

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Organization

(*Continued from page* 1)

cal Secretaries and local Campaign Directors (where the latter are employed) in the organization of communities.

4—Three plans will be followed in organizing communities:

(a) Intensive personal solicitation by team organization in towns and cities where active tuberculosis associations exist.

(b) Volunteer campaign method of organization and personal solicitation will be used in communities where limited or no active organization exists.

(c) Mail sale method will be used for saturation wherever deemed expedient, and will be largely depended upon in very small communities where there is little or no representation.

A plan is being developed for the use in large quantities, of envelopes on the back of which will be printed a slogan and the Christmas seal. In cases where a suitable method can be employed to assure the distribution of these envelopes, it is expected that a substantial part of local budgets may be pledged in advance of the campaign proper and a large amount of seal publicity assured.

Additions to Staff

Mr. John Tombs has been appointed Regional Secretary for the Southwestern States, which are New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona and California. Mr. Tombs has had considerable experience in newspaper and publicity work as well as in general organization work along public health lines. He is editor of the "Herald of the Well Country," published in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He has acted as secretary of the Well Country Camp Association, Liaison Representative of the American Red Cross during the influenza epidemic, Field Representative for the New Mexico Department of Civilian Relief, Mountain Division, A. R. C., and as secretary of the New Mexico Military Entertainment Council. He is resigning from the secretaryship of the New Mexico Public Health Association to take up his work with the National Association.

Miss Helena V. Williams has been added to the staff as Assistant Publicity Secretary. Miss Williams has had journalistic training at Columbia University and is a graduate of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art. She has had experience in motion picture publicity and scenario writing, and comes to the National Association from the Woman in Industry Service of the U. S. Department of Labor where she assisted in planning an exhibit on the standards of wages and working conditions of women in industry.

Miss Josephine McKee Stults has been added to the staff as Librarian. Miss Stults is a certificate holder and graduate of the Library School of the New York Public Library. She has had library experience in several of the branch libraries and in the Art and Music divisions of the New York Public Library system. She comes to the National Association from the Connecticut State Library at Hartford where she has been an assistant in the catalogue department for the past nineteen months.

New Officers and Directors

The following list of officers and members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the National Tuberculosis Association were elected at the annual meeting held in Atlantic City, June 14th, 16th and 17th.

President, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Honorary Vice-President, Sir William Osler and Col. George E. Bushnell.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Gerald B. Webb and John M. Glenn.

Secretary, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer, Henry B. Platt, New York City, N. Y.

Executive Committee:

Dr. E. R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Dr. George T. Palmer, Springfield, Ill.
Dr. William Charles White, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, Boston, Mass.
Dr. George M. Kober, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. William H. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.

Directors:

Dr. Z. T. Scott, Austin, Texas.
Mr. Henry B. Platt, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Henry W. Hoagland, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Dr. Walter R. Steiner, Hartford, Conn.
Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson, Jersey City, N. J.
Dr. W. L. Dunn, Asheville, N. C.
Dr. Paul A. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. John S. Billings, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Harry T. Marshall, University, Va.
Dr. Henry H. Peck, Des Moines, Iowa.
Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Providence, R. I.
Mr. James H. Pershing, Denver, Colo.
Mr. Fred M. Stein, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Josephine Milligan, Jacksonville, Ill.

National Association Resolutions

The National Tuberculosis Association at its recent meeting in Atlantic City went on record through resolutions adopted as favoring a number of important movements including the daylight-saving law, the plan for universal military training, the movement for physical education in the public schools, and a plan for a division of tuberculosis in the United States Public Health Service. The resolutions as adopted follow:

"Whereas, The National Tuberculosis Association has always advocated a maximum amount of sunlight and fresh air as a means of prevention and cure of tuberculosis, and

"Whereas, The said Association considers the present daylight-saving law an aid in preserving the general health of the country and, in particular, a help in the prevention of tuberculosis, be it

"Resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association views with concern the present effort to abrogate the daylight-saving law, and hereby protests against any effort that shall tend to stop the operation of the law.

"Be it resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association, through its executive officers, take immediate steps to secure the cooperation of all other great health organizations, especially the American Medical Association and state and territorial health officers in placing before the American people a united demand for the adoption of universal military service as a public health measure."

"Whereas, The introduction of physical education into the schools, including instruction in health principles, direction in physical activities, and periodic physical examinations, is of vital importance in the prevention and combatting of tuberculosis, and

"Whereas, The National Physical Education Service has been established for the purpose of unifying the efforts of all interested organizations for the promotion of physical education in the elementary and secondary schools, therefore

"Be it resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association will cooperate in every practicable way with the National Physical Education Service in the promotion of physical education in the schools."

"Whereas, It has become increasingly apparent that a Division of Tuberculosis of the U. S. Public Health Service is necessary and that the creation of such a division will be the greatest step forward in the struggle against this disease which it is possible to take at the present time, be it

"Resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association earnestly urge Congress to pass as promptly as possible the Ramsdell-Esch bill (S. 1660, H. R. 3855) to provide such Division of Tuberculosis in, and Advisory Council for, the U. S. Public Health Service."

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to the members of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and to their pastor, Rev. A. A. Lucas; to the Local Committee of Arrangements, and the Committee on Registration for their splendid cooperation and assistance during this conference; and to Mr. Boyer, the Superintendent of Schools, for the the use of the High School Auditorium."

Form Tuberculosis Section

At a special meeting held at Atlantic City, a tuberculosis section of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was formed and the following officers were elected:

Chairman, Miss Bernice W. Billings, Utica, N. Y.

Vice-Chairman, Miss Mary A. Myers, Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary, Miss Emma L. Allen, Jersey City, N. J.

Atlantic City Campaign Conference

With practically all state secretaries and Red Cross Seal agents present, the preliminary outline of the plan for the 1919 Red Cross Christmas Seal campaign by which it is expected to raise $6,500,000, was presented and discussed at a special conference called on the last day of the annual meeting at Atlantic City. Although various discussions and issues regarding the principles and methods of the campaign arose, the plan as outlined was adopted with a spirit that foreshadows a successful, intensive drive.

Details of the campaign plan as described and diagrammed on a folder distributed at the opening of the meeting were discussed by Mr. Elmore Leffingwell, National Campaign Director, and Mr. Philip P. Jacobs, who presided. It was pointed out by Mr. Leffingwell, that the plan as presented was not in any respect inflexible, but could and, when needed, would be adapted to localities as the campaign developed. Speaking from experience gained in other national campaigns Mr. Leffingwell declared that on the basis of the plan presented, no war drive had better machinery than could be developed by the forty-eight state associations and that with budgets based on absolute needs for anti-tuberculosis work, the amount sought could and would be raised, provided there is united and sympathetic cooperation.

In discussing the organization work needed for an intensive campaign of this type emphasis was laid upon the need of employing an expert state compaign director as well as selecting a strong state committee through which he can work. The suggestion that the National Association employ traveling campaign men to assist state secretaries in the preliminary organization was discussed at length and received with enthusiasm.

Throughout the meeting considerable discussion arose regarding the effect which selling the seals at one cent apiece, or selling them at all, would have on the amount of money to be raised. Several representatives felt that by developing a national drive as outlined by Mr. Leffingwell, they could easily raise more money without the use of the seal. Others urged that the price of the seal be raised to five cents. Still others declared they felt that the value of the seal as educational propaganda was worth a great deal and that the use of it was a democratic way to raise money by means of small contributions from all members of the community.

A motion, which was lost upon a roll call vote by States, was made requesting the National Association through its Board of Directors, to again take into consideration the question of how the money should be raised this year and that it was the feeling of the assembled body of secretaries and seal agents that it should be done through a money drive and not by selling seals.

In discussing the merits of the mail sale it was pointed out that there was no intention of discarding it entirely but that under the general campaign plan adopted the mail sale method was to be used only to supplement other means of solicitation.

When those present were asked if they had made up budgets for the coming year for less money that they actually needed it developed that this was the case in many instances because of doubts regarding the possibility of raising larger sums. The importance of presenting a full and legitimate bill to the public for the necessary anti-tuberculosis work was pointed out and members were asked to revise their budgets at the close of the meeting on the basis of actual needs. Many availed themselves of the opportunity.

The publicity program was gone into in detail, Mr. Leffingwell outlining step by step the plan by which the campaign will be brought to the attention of every citizen by the use of national magazines, trade and technical journals and the daily press. A plan was presented by which it is believed unique publicity can be obtained on the front page of numbers of newspapers. This involves the printing of the Red Cross Seal in the "ears" or boxes on either side of the newspaper's front-page heading, as well as the use of slug lines urging "Use Red Cross Seals" between news items which ordinarily are separated by dashes.

An elaborate plan for the selling of Red Cross Seal envelopes to business firms for use during December and January was explained by Mr. Frederick L. Wertz, an experienced distributor of campaign printed matter, who has worked out details of the plan for the National Association. After considerable discussion it was decided that the matter be postponed until the secretaries present could return home and consider the proposition. Orders for Christmas Seal envelopes are beginning to pour in from the field and indications are that millions will be put in use at the time of the drive, thereby helping to solve the problem of getting the seals both sold and used.

Memorial to Dr. Sachs

A memorial tablet in honor of the late Dr. Theodore B. Sachs was dedicated on Sunday, June 1st, at his grave on the grounds of the Edward Sanatorium at Naperville, Illinois. Quite in harmony with Dr. Sachs' life and work is the memorial,—a large glacier boulder on which is fixed a bronze tablet. The monument was erected by the Directors of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, the patients of the Edward Sanatorium and the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Chicago.

The Framingham Demonstration

No 12: The Classification of Tuberculosis

By D. B. Armstrong, M.D., Executive Officer

These monthly articles in the Framingham series began in July, 1918

The classification of pulmonary tuberculosis has always been of interest and numerous classifications have been suggested in the past by Trudeau, Grancher, King and others. By most authorities, however, the National Tuberculosis Association classification is considered an improvement upon any previous attempts. This classification, separating the tuberculous groups into "incipient," "moderately advanced," "far advanced," and "acute miliary," was the one adopted by the Framingham committees on standards for the diagnosis, classification, and treatment of tuberculosis in children and adults. These committees appended to the National Association classification the suggestions made by Dr. Rathbun, formerly of the Otisville Sanatorium, according to which a differentiation is made between pathology and symptomatology. The lesions are classified under "incipient," "moderately advanced," and "far advanced," whereas the symptoms are arranged in corresponding groups under the headings "slight or none," "moderate," or "severe." The usefulness of this classification supplement has been indicated in the Framingham Diagnostic Standards Bulletin.

In actual practice in Framingham the need for certain further modifications in the classification of tuberculosis has been indicated. The classification headings as now employed in the Framingham work are shown in the accompanying illustration, indicating the groups under which cases are placed, and also shows the classification of 20 actual cases as recorded on the larger chart in Framingham. In this reproduction the letters standing for different groups of cases according to type of treatment are really representative of pins of different colors on the original chart. The code underneath the classification is self-explanatory.

The functional uses of this chart and its many advantages may be briefly indicated as follows:

1. The column under "Source" summarizes the origin of the cases as to their discovery, and makes clear the channels through which new cases are constantly being unearthed.

2. The series of numbers corresponding to each case facilitates looking up the detailed case record in its folder in the files, the folders being filed and cross-indexed by name and number according to corresponding numerals.

JAN. 1ST 1917.

Framingham Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration

FUNCTIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CLASSIFICATION CHART

SOURCE	NUMBER	EARLY			ADVANCED			CONVALESCENCE	ARRESTED		APPARENTLY CURED	DEAD	SUSPICIOUS	NOTES
		INCIPIENT	EARLY	MOD. ADVANCED	RAPID	SLOW	STATIONERY		ADVANCED	EARLY				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
EXAM. DRIVES	1	T- 7/17												
	2	· 2/17		S 1/18										
	3									T+ 6/17				
	4									T+ 6/18				
	5					· 4/18			T+ 3/19					
	6		Sc 19/17											
CONSULTATIONS	7	· 9/18	T- 1/19											
	8				· 7/18							D 3/19		
	9									· 10/17			T+ 4/19	
	10						· 2/18	T+ 12/18						
	11					S 8/18								
	12								· 6/17		T+ 5/19			
	13					· 1/18			T+ 3/17 9/18					
	14			Tc 6/18						· 7/17				B AND J
	15			L 1/17										
	16				S- 2/19									
SCHOOLS ETC.	17									T+ 4/18				
	18	· 6/17								L+ 11/18				
	19				· 1/18	T- 4/19			· 9/18					
	20		· 6/17			· 3/18	T+ 2/19							

CODE: T = Town Cases D = Dead Cases c = Child B and J = Bone and Joint
S = Sanatorium L = Lost " + = Working G = Gland
Letter (pin) = Present Location - = Invalid

3. The classification itself introduces several modifications, the advantages of which will be evident to the clinically minded.

a. This classification recognizes a variety of "early" cases. The incipient and early cases are practically always non-bacillary, while the moderately advanced cases are frequently bacillus carrying.

b. It emphasizes the different types under the advanced group. An advanced case that is progressing rapidly presents an entirely different picture from the point of view of the need for medical care, than an advanced case that is practically stationary, so far as lung changes are concerned. Under certain circumstances the advanced stationary case may be permitted to work, while an advanced rapid case should, of course, have rigid treatment. Most of the advanced cases are of the bacillary type.

c. Under "convalescence" this classification provides for a group clinically uncertain, between the active and arrested stages.

d. The chart makes possible the division of arrested cases according to whether they have come from the "advanced" columns, or from the "early" columns. This, of course, is an important distinction from the point of view of necessity of careful observation, the immediacy of follow-up, the likelihood of breakdown, the facility with which social and working adjustments may be made, etc.

e. Under "suspicious" there may be classified the undiagnosed cases, and to

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Modern Health Crusade

SECTION

Bulletin of the

National Tuberculosis Association

JULY 1919

Progressive Yearly Program for Crusaders

A number of changes in the general program and method of the Modern Health Crusade movement were outlined at the annual meeting of the National Association at Atlantic City, on June 16th. New features, giving children who have earned Crusade honors an incentive to repeat its drills and carry the work further, will be added without fundamentally altering the program of last year. At the same time, the essential program for teachers with closely limited time remains as simple as ever.

The adaptability of the system to elementary schools has been abundantly shown by the wide range of schools that have adopted it, the reason for its success being, as pointed out by Miss Wilmarth of Washington State Normal School, that it adds the *how* of practice to the *why* of hygiene. The present innovations are incidental improvements designed to make the Crusade a contribution of permanent value to the schools.

The questionnaire sent to the secretary of each state association to collate suggestions for improvements, brought replies indicating that many school authorities wish the period of chore performance to extend beyond fifteen weeks throughout most of the school year, and that many do not wish to distribute insignia as frequently as under the present plan. In not a few communities where school money was not used for Crusade supplies, the tuberculosis associations or Junior Red Cross found the cost of insignia heavy, under the large enrollment and persistent progress of Crusaders.

There was also registered a belief that the Crusade program should offer children a progression beyond the progress of knighthood in the fifteen weeks. Under the new plans proposed, all these suggestions will be complied with. The following paragraphs show how:

New Insignia

New designs for badges are adopted each school year, as one means of giving Crusaders of the past year the incentive to go through another cycle of chore performance. The love of diverse cards, buttons and pins is native to the youthful breast, and it is recommended that Crusade leaders encourage the collecting instinct in boys and girls, appealing to their pride in the possession of Crusade insignia of more than one year. Numismatics should have a greater practical value for the rising generation when applied to badges awarded for prowess in the Health Crusade than when applied to obsolete stamps and coins.

The cost of the four rewards for page, squire, knight and knight banneret for the new school year will be less than half that of the present set. This economy is effected by substituting an attractive elliptical button (celluloid or metal) for the present silver pin at a cost of about one-tenth as much as this year's insignia.

The new pin for the knight banneret will, like the present one, be made of hard metal in gold finish and with a red enamel cross, but the cost will be reduced about one-third. Its design, showing a mounted knight in full armor, will be more easily distinguished than the design of the archer pin used this year.

The certificate of enrollment, while of different printing design, will be about the same in cost and size as at present, and the squire's badge, carrying a unique but simple design, will also cost about the same.

Advanced Order in Health Chivalry

During the coming school year, as in the past, the child who performs 75 per cent. of the eleven chores for two, five, ten and fifteen weeks will acquire the ranks of page, squire, knight and knight banneret. But as an added incentive, the child who repeats the cycle of weeks next school year will be awarded the titles as of "Advanced Order." He will be privileged to write the honorary initials, "A. O.," after his title and to attach to his certificate of pageship and to wear under his badges for squire, knight and knight banneret ribbons in the respective colors of the degrees: light blue, yellow (or orange or gold), knighthood red and royal purple.

Under this plan, the ribbons, unlike the certificates and badges, will not be provided by the national or state associations. The children or local Crusade leaders will provide the ribbons. If a school or Crusade club is to lead the children through the performance of chores for thirty or more weeks, it will be optional whether the titles and pins shall be awarded twice or only once. In the latter case, the titles of Page, Advanced Order; Squire, Advanced Order, etc., will be awarded after four weeks, ten weeks, twenty weeks and thirty weeks.

Progressive Chores

As a further means of renewing the child's interest in the health chores over successive years, the suggestion was made that varying sets of chores be issued for a number of different grades. This was found infeasible for the most part, for, whether the child is six or sixteen, it is believed that he should do all of the present eleven chores. Accordingly, the same chores are presented in the new edition of the record folder, except for minor changes which may be noted in the list printed elsewhere in this section.

A set of eleven senior chores, however, has been drawn up as a more complete and advanced hygienic guide. The large number of high schools carrying out the Crusade program indicates the value of a daily visible reminder and of a means of tallying the performance of chores for youths over sixteen and to interest the adult or the near adult in the game of health. It is hoped that record folders for senior chores may be printed and distributed in time for use in the fall school term by youths over sixteen and those under sixteen who are

The Household Miracle

By Martha Hart

Quick! Is something wrong with Johnny?
He has washed behind his ears,
And he gladly went to bed at eight to-night!
Is he ill? Has something happened?
No, just calm your anxious fears!
There is not a bit of cause for sudden fright!
He is still the same old Johnny!—not an angel yet, oh, no!—
But (we must admit) improving every day!
See how clean the boy is growing! 'Tis the health chores make him so!
There is nothing like them, all the mothers say!

—*The Des Moines Evening Tribune.*

sufficiently advanced and not below the eighth grade.

For such youths senior chores offer a progression in Crusade work after graduation from the ordinary chores. Through senior chores adults may earn senior membership in the Crusade. No drive for grown-ups is contemplated, however. The Crusade is primarily a children's movement, with its regular membership confined to the ages of from six to sixteen. The senior chores, as regards adults, are intended to hold up personal health ideals and to give the benefit of the Crusade to all those who are willing to pay the price in systematic daily effort.

Another means of sustaining the interest of children over more than one school year is the tournament. Notice of the next national call to the joustings is given in another column. A still further means is planned in the "Order of the Round Table." Explanation of this is reserved for a subsequent BULLETIN. The institution of the Round Table, borrowed from the days of Arthur, to serve in health chivalry, holds out inducements to Crusaders of high standing to carry their quests still further through athletic fitness or other achievements in personal or community health.

Program Remains Elastic

The Crusade program will remain variable and adaptable to the time a teacher can give to it. In the school which allows no time for Crusade work the teacher can give her pupils the fundamental benefits of the Crusade with only an insignificant call on her time out of school hours. In the school which allows time, the teacher may carry out the program to as large or as small an extent as seems best.

The new edition of the Crusade manual will set forth a program adequate for progressive schools ready to give health work its due emphasis. It will be made plain, however, that no school is obliged to attempt all of the program. As many thousands of schools are not educated up to an adequate health program, and as the complete manual might, unread, give an impression of too much work for the teacher, the National Association will also issue a small circular of not more than four pages as a prospectus limited to bare essentials.

In its essentials, Crusade work is a home proposition. The "too busy" teacher distributes chore folders after a brief explanation. With or without daily promptings on the chores, she calls for the return of the folders not oftener than once in two or three weeks, and in a few minutes checks up the children's performance. The distribution of awards likewise takes but a few minutes.

National Tournament Proves Highly Successful

Of the thousands of schools that rode into the lists for the National Tournament on February 9th, a goodly number emerged on May 24th, victorious with a perfect score of 15. At the time that this is written it is impossible to name the winners. It is evident, however, that the National Association and the American Red Cross will be called upon to award more banners than was anticipated.

FOSTER, WASH., PUPILS PERFORMING CHORE NO. 4 IN UNISON

The winners will be announced in a later BULLETIN. The banners will be sent to the winners during the summer, in time for presentation at the opening of the fall term. As the winners in the National Tournament were for the most part participants in state or community tournaments, they will receive the victors' trophies from more than one source.

Second National Tournament Announced

The National Association plans to conduct another Field of the Cloth of Gold during the ensuing school year. The events will be a grand tournament of thirty weeks and two tourneys of fifteen weeks each, one in the fall and the other in the spring. Any elementary school or class in the country will be eligible as a contestant in either the spring or the fall tourney, and participation in both will enter the school in the grand tournament.

Profiting by the experience of this spring, the National Association will not set rigid periods of weeks of contest, but will allow schools to present reports for any fifteen weeks within the twenty-one week periods from September 7th, 1919, through January 31st, 1920, and from February 1st, 1920, through June 26th. The fifteen weeks, however, must be consecutive, except for the interpolation of not more than two weeks for vacation. The rules for the national contest will be set forth in a circular, "Second Field of the Cloth of Gold." Improvements will be made in the methods prescribed for rendering reports and in other respects.

Arrange Now for Extension of Crusade in Schools

The good record already made by the Crusade wherever it has been adopted, should open the door wide for its introduction in schools which have not as yet taken up the work, as well as for full recognition in the curriculum where it has only been taken up on the side. In many quarters the Crusade has not only been made part of the regular school program, but it has been given the support of school funds. It is advisable for Crusade workers of tuberculosis associations to arrange as early as possible during the summer for the cooperation of school authorities.

In a number of states, teachers' institutes held during the summer offer an excellent opportunity for expounding the system. In New Mexico it is planned to reach about 700 teachers attending summer schools and institutes, and to present each one with a manual, chore folder, and certificate in an envelope on which has been printed the epitome of the Crusade which appeared in the April BULLETIN. Twenty counties have already been heard from and every response indicates an eagerness to have the subject presented.

Miss Katherine Henricle, field secretary of the Florida Anti-Tuberculosis Association, under whom the Crusade has spread rapidly over the state, made a point of laying the movement before the county superintendents of instruction in their state conference. The Crusade was endorsed by the resolutions committee with unanimous approval.

School Funds

In Idaho the office of the state superintendent of instruction has decided to make the Crusade part of the elementary school program throughout the state, with the expenditure of school funds for this purpose. A number of school boards in West Virginia and in Eddy County, N. M., have met the expense of Crusade supplies, and in Virginia school superintendents in both rural and urban districts have bought supplies. In Des Moines it was recognized that there was just as much reason to pay for Crusade material for teaching good health habits as for free text-books in physiology, and school money was accordingly used to assist the tuberculosis association in defraying expenses. Similar citations may also be made for other parts of the country.

A number of Crusade leaders are keeping children interested in their chore records during the summer. One principal, in Jacksonville, Ill., plans to meet with her pupils every two weeks during the summer months, to get their records

and keep up their enthusiasm, as she believes that the interest in the Crusade is too good to lose.

A Crusade Picnic

In order to fan the flame of interest in Crusade work at the time when children are most forgetful of school instruction, the regular monthly meeting in August will take the form of an "outing or picnic; field athletics or organized play."

To make the picnic a success, the help of some of the grateful mothers of Crusaders may be enlisted. On the side of community health, the August outing may be made a demonstration in favor of playground facilities for the schools, and resolutions to that effect, passed at the outing, will have news value for the papers.

Information on outdoor games and athletics may be obtained from the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. The association's pamphlets, "Athletic Badge Test for Boys" and "Athletic Badge Test for Girls," explain useful tests of athletic fitness and illustrate the handsome medals supplied by it. Correspondence with Crusade masters is invited. Pamphlets and a list of other publications will be sent free.

A story quarter-hour is useful for the meeting in August or in any other month. The book, "Page, Esquire and Knight," published by Ginn & Co., has appropriate interest. There is a considerable bibliography for games and field sports, among them "Games for the Playground, Home, School, and Gymnasium," by Jessie H. Bancroft (Macmillan), and "Indoor and Outdoor Gymnastic Games."

Health Chores for 1919-20

The following are the statements of chores to be printed in the new edition of the Record of Health Chores:

1. I washed my hands before each meal to-day.
2. I washed not only my face but my ears and neck and I cleaned my fingernails to-day.
3. I kept fingers, pencils and everything likely to be unclean out of my mouth and nose to-day.
4. I drank four glasses of water to-day, including one before each meal, and drank no tea, coffee nor other injurious drinks to-day.
5. I brushed my teeth thoroughly in the morning and in the evening to-day.
6. I took ten or more slow, deep breaths of fresh air to-day. I tried hard to-day to sit up and stand up straight.
7. I played outdoors or with windows open more than thirty minutes to-day.
8. I was in bed ten* hours or more last night and kept my window open.
9. I tried to-day to eat only wholesome food and to eat slowly. I attended to toilet at its regular time.
10. I tried to-day to keep neat and cheerful constantly and to be helpful to others. I was careful to protect others if I spit, coughed or sneezed.
11. I took a full bath on each of the days of the week that are checked (x).

* Boys and girls thirteen to sixteen years of age may change this to "nine hours," but ten is better. Those under ten years should sleep eleven hours at least.

SCENE FROM "KING GOOD HEALTH WINS," PRODUCED BY WILSON NORMAL SCHOOL CHILDREN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The new chore record is to carry spaces for checking up the performance of chores over ten weeks instead of the eight weeks covered by the present folder. In the certification paragraph spaces will be left for the signatures of child, parent and teacher after the weeks required for each title. Under the present arrangement, with space for but one signature by each of the three persons on the entire folder, an ambiguity is introduced.

Spreading the Crusade in Wisconsin

The following account is from an article by Miss Aimee Zillmer, Crusade Director of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

"The problem in Wisconsin is probably typical of any western or middle western state; that of finding 'live wires' in scattered, rural populations who will take a real active interest in the work. At the present time, every school in 46 out of 72 counties in Wisconsin is enlisted. In the remaining counties about 75 communities have taken up the work independently of organizations.

"Although the Crusade was announced in Red Cross bulletins, practically no response came until circular letters with sample material were sent to Red Cross chairmen, and an appeal to fall in line was sent to remiss counties. Women's clubs were circularized to bring out the need of health work among children.

"A special issue of the 'Crusader,' devoted to health stories and rhymes, with reprints of health posters designed by Crusaders, was hustled off the press, to be used in the tournament. So far-reaching is the appeal through the poster that health posters may be featured in the University of Wisconsin's art course next year. The University is cooperating by sending films and slides where they can stir up interest, and the agriculture experiment station is sending out an attractive poster, 'Children Need Milk.' Both ten and fifteen-week contests were held in Wisconsin, with rivalry for national and state pennants."

Capitol City a Leader in Crusade

Under the joint auspices of the Junior Red Cross and the association for the District of Columbia, unique methods have been applied in Crusade work at Washington, and remarkably good results have been obtained. Mrs. E. R. Grant, a Red Cross worker, was engaged by the tuberculosis association as Crusade leader, and the school authorities gave their hearty cooperation.

It was expected that only the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades would participate in the Crusade, but enthusiasm developed and at the end of the school term Crusaders had been enrolled not only in 152 graded public schools, but in all four classes of two high schools. The movement was taken up also in two normal schools, two private schools, fifteen parochial schools and three corrective schools.

At the end of ten weeks of the tournament, out of 25,905 pupils enrolled there were 21,455 pages, 18,783 squires and 14,084 knights. It is of special interest to note that two-thirds of the children who qualified as pages persisted in their work until they became knights. The contagion of the movement is shown by the increase in the number of schools enrolled, from 129 in March to 156 in May.

Competitive interest on the part of both teachers and pupils was stimulated

by report cards furnished the principals, to be mailed to the tuberculosis association at the end of the second, fifth, tenth and fifteenth weeks. Spaces were provided on the cards for entering the grades and teachers, the enrollment for each grade, and the number of Crusaders of the four ranks. From these reports the percentages of pages, squires, knights and knights banneret in proportion to enrollment were worked out. The schools were listed in the order of percentages, and the highest standings published in the papers. On this basis of competition banners were offered to the winners in a local tournament. The National Association has samples of the report card to furnish to Crusade workers in other cities.

Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent of schools, states: "The reports made to me by my general officers have made it evident that the Health Crusade is not only exceptionally popular among the students, but is productive of much good. Some officers report that they can clearly see improvements in the pupils."

Supervising Principal F. L. Hendley writes: "To have the vast army of school children acquire corrective hygienic habits by a well-planned, attractive campaign, is a splendid educational movement. The teachers are noting excellent results, not only in the improved appearance of the pupils, but in greater mental alertness resulting from better habits of sleep, diet and exercise. This effort to train children in habits of right living should not be allowed to lapse at the close of the tournament, but a similar campaign should be a part of the curriculum for every year of the child's education."

The Crusade play, "King Good Health Wins," published in the April BULLETIN, was performed in costume by the children of the Wilson Normal School and of the Park View School.

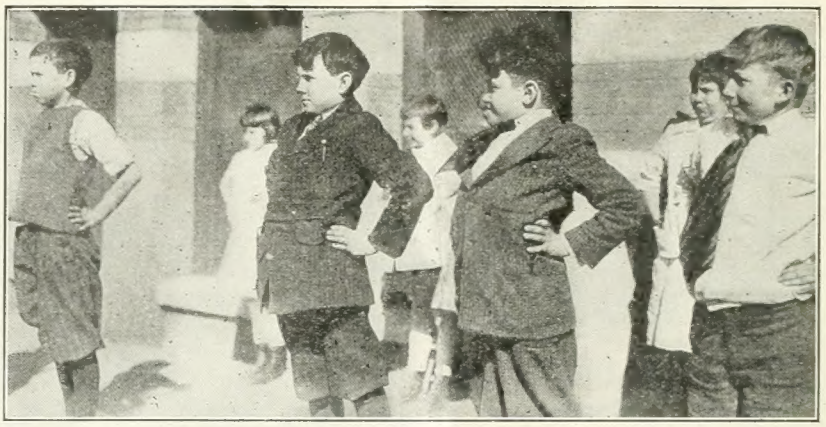
Interest was stimulated also by composition contests. Eighth grade pupils were set to writing compositions on "Good Health as an Equipment for Life," "The Benefits of the Crusade to School Children," and "How Much Good Health Depends on Our Efforts." No composition was allowed to exceed 500 words nor to take more than an hour to write. The work was done under the observation of the teachers, who were to grade the compositions just as in ordinary school work and send the three best to Crusade headquarters. There was a first prize of $10, two second prizes of $5, and twelve third prizes of $2.50.

A thorough-going publicity campaign was conducted through the newspapers, and advertisements like the following were run:

"Attention, Ye 26,000
"Washington Health Crusaders!
"Help Your Class Win a Pennant and
"Gain Health Habits for Yourself."

Pins Prove Attractive

Evidence of the drawing power of the Crusade insignia continues to accumulate. A little Jacksonville, Ill., Crusader was heard to say, "Why, anyone would be willing to do the chores, 'cause they would want to get the pins. Don't you see?"



ENJOYING CHORE No. 6 IN A FOSTER, WASH., SCHOOL

A Crusade leader in Taunton, Mass., received the following letter from one of her band: "Dear Miss Red Cross Lady: I want to thank you for my nice pretty pin. I like it. Next year I will earn a new one if I can."

Barriers Broken

There was a Syracuse boy whose bedroom window had been nailed down and a heavy bureau placed against it. But the boy wanted to be a Crusader so badly that the bureau was moved, the nails taken out of the window, and now he sleeps with the fresh air blowing into his room.

In Kansas a child was found who had been sewed into its clothing all winter. As a result of the Crusade, this child now not only wears garments that can be removed and washed, but is trying to live up to the requirements of two baths a week.

Chinese Crusaders

From China comes a call for Crusade material. Dr. J. C. McCracken, Director of Junior Membership of the China Central Red Cross Committee, at Shanghai, is enthusiastic about the Crusade, and wishes to introduce it in at least some of the 400 missionary schools under his jurisdiction. His request was referred to the National Association by Mrs. Harmon E. Hendrick, Director of Junior Membership for the Insular and Foreign Division of the American Red Cross. This division, which is represented in remote parts of the globe, affords interesting possibilities for the spread of the Crusade in other countries.

Oregon Has Open-Air School

Portland, Oregon, has the distinction of having not only the first open-air school in the entire Northwest, but also of owning an institution which may well serve as a model to neighboring states.

Two years ago, following the First Northwest Tuberculosis Conference, the Oregon Tuberculosis Association succeeded in persuading the Board of Education to establish a thoroughly up-to-date open-air school. The building was constructed at Portland and has just been opened to pupils.

The school is thoroughly equipped with shower baths, blankets, sleeping bags, and folding cots, as well as the minor appliances necessary for clean hands and faces and glossy hair. Light lunches are served and a careful record is kept of the pupils' progress.

The school has been named the Mills Open-air School in honor of Mr. A. L. Mills, President of the Oregon Tuberculosis Association.

Campaign in Yonkers

A Tuberculosis Sunday inaugurated a six weeks' campaign conducted by Miss Estelle M. Bogardus, Executive Secretary of the Yonkers Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis. In order to arouse enthusiasm for the campaign Miss Bogardus utilized the Junior four-minute speakers from the local high school to give talks in the churches and Sunday schools on tuberculosis. The result was the full cooperation of the press and the congregations.

One of the features of the campaign were the story-telling periods instituted in the dispensary classes for children and in the open-air school. More than 300 posters were placed in local factories and large quantities of other literature, including 8,000 "Don't Cards" printed in Yiddish and Italian, were distributed throughout the city.

Physical Education Service

Recognizing the need for a broader health education to supplement the work of mere physical culture or gymnastic training in schools and higher institutions, the Playground and Recreation Association of America with the cooperation of more than thirty health and social organizations, has established a National Physical Education Service as a part of its activities.

The reports of the government showing one-third of the drafted men to be physically disqualified for the army have proved to the Association that physical fitness of the citizenship is a public responsibility. It is the object of the National Physical Education Service to secure progressive state and federal legislation in the promotion of physical education along the lines of hygiene and disease prevention.

Uncle Sam's Provision for Tuberculous Soldiers

The National Association has issued to its state and local associations a circular letter which is in the form of a compendium on the subject of discharged and rejected tuberculous soldiers and also those still retained in service. The letter includes a copy of a circular lettter, issued from the office of the Surgeon General of the War Department, giving permission to admit to any Army Hospital any discharged soldier who is entitled to hospital treatment under the terms of the War Risk Act, and to treat that soldier at the expense of the War Risk Bureau on a *per diem* basis. Mr. William H. Baldwin, chairman of the Association's Committee on Federal Legislation, reports the following in regard to the above circular letter:

"In the list of tuberculosis sanatoria with twenty or more patients under the care of the War Risk Insurance Bureau which I obtained on March 29th, the Army Hospital at Fort Bayard had 33. I do not know of any other Army Tuberculosis Hospital where the provision of Circular Letter No. 98 has been invoked, nor does the tuberculosis division of the Surgeon General's Office know of any. Later inquiry on June 13, 1919, showed that those at Ft. Bayard were no longer there, so there were no War Risk patients at any army tuberculosis hospital.

"The list of Army tuberculosis hospitals with the present bed capacity of each is as follows:

	Present Capacity	Increased Capacity to be
U.S.A. General Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N. Y...	850	
U.S.A. General Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.	500	
U.S.A. General Hospital No. 42, Spartanburg, S. C. 1,000		
U.S.A. General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N. C...1,300		1,500
U.S.A. General Hospital No. 20, Prescott, Ariz.	341	500
U.S.A. General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo..1,483		
U.S.A. General Hospital Fort Bayard, N. M....1,000		
	6,474	

"Col. Brooks of the Surgeon General's office tells me that under Circular Letter No. 98 discharged soldiers with tuberculosis might be received for a time in other Army hospitals also, depending upon the circumstances and the treatment which was being given to other persons; but, of course, the principal places for treating such men would be in these Army tuberculosis sanatoria, which are used for men not yet discharged."

Another enclosure summarizes the Military Hospitals Act of March 3, 1919, appropriating $9,050,000 for the Public Health Service and gives a list of hospitals already taken over by the Public Health Service under this Act. Mr. Baldwin reports regarding this matter as follows:

"I am informed by Col. Banks,* Chief Medical Adviser of the War Risk Insurance Bureau that it is proposed to send discharged soldiers in need of treatment for tuberculosis to the hospital at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina. The capacity of this is large enough for all the discharged tuberculous soldiers reported to be now under treatment in hospitals or sanatoria by the War Risk Insurance Bureau." There were 173 there on May 26, 1919.

A third enclosure is a revised edition of the National Association's pamphlet No. 109, "What Tuberculosis Workers Should Know About Discharged Soldiers and Rejected Men." The revised edition of this pamphlet, which was prepared by the Committee on Federal Legislation, was issued to distinguish more clearly between a discharged and a rejected soldier. "Discharged soldiers may be divided into the following classes:

1. Those discharged prior to October 6, 1917.

2. Those discharged as "not in line of duty" after October 6, 1917.

3. Those rejected after October 6, 1917, after having been passed by the Local Draft Board, but not having been accepted on the physical examination at camp.

4. Those discharged after October 6, 1917, after having been passed by the Army surgeons on the examination at the mobilization camp or military station."

The fourth enclosure with the circular letter is a copy of an article by Mr. Baldwin, published in the Washington *Star* on March 30, 1919, entitled, "The Army and Tuberculosis—An Enlightened Policy." It is issued by the Bureau of After Care, Department of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross and copies may be obtained by writing to the National Association.

It is important for tuberculosis workers to bear in mind that there is now adequate provision for all compensable cases of discharged tuberculous soldiers needing treatment, either in the hospitals of the U. S. Public Health Service or the special Army hospitals to which they may be admitted. Equally important is the necessity for continued efforts to secure treatment for the men rejected by local draft boards, all the names of whom have now been sent to state tuberculosis associations, and those rejected soldiers listed in Class 3 above. None of these are compensable under the law.

* Major W. C. Rucker has since succeeded Col. Banks as Chief Medical Adviser of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.—*Editor.*

The Framingham Demonstration

(Continued from page 4)

this column there may be transferred arrested cases, for instance, regarding which the diagnosis has never been absolutely certain, and concerning which some modification of opinion, following x-ray or other diagnostic procedures, has been indicated subsequent to their first examination.

4. The chart is an easy one to keep current, and reflects the closeness of follow-up.

5. The chart is really funcitonal; that is, the different records for any one case demonstrate the movement to the right or left of each individual case as the disease progresses or recedes. In a rough way the clinical course of each case can be seen at a glance by following the date records.

6. It also reflects lateral group movement tendencies, from column to column, as groups might tend to be transferred, for instance, from the "early" to the "arrested" columns, if treatment procedures were successful.

7. The symbols indicate disease type, occupation or invalidity, and age groups.

8. The total of any letter or color shows the distribution of cases according to home treatment, or institutional care, etc.; for instance, if one wishes to know all of the cases under treatment in town, one simply totals the "T's" on the chart.

9. The chart readily indicates for any group of cases such as sanatorium cases for instance, the total number active, by adding the "S's" in columns 1 to 6 inclusive.

10. The total of all the *letters* in any column or set of columns indicates the total number of cases *at the present time*, distributed by sub-groups according to the symbols representing the cases.

11. The total of the *letters plus previous case records without letters* indicates, for any columns, the total number of cases thus classified for the *entire* time of the Demonstration. It is, of course, necessary in this procedure to eliminate multiple records for any one case, if totalling more than one column.

This chart has been studied carefully by many Framingham visitors, and seems to have a strong appeal. It has been copied for use in many other communities, and it is believed that in modified form it may also be of value under institutional conditions.

NOTE.—*Several publications are now available at the Community Health Station and may be had at the rate of 5 cents a copy. Mail orders should be addressed to the Community Health Station, Framingham, Mass. These publications are as follows: Diagnostic Standards in Tuberculosis. Monograph No. 1, The Program; Monograph No. 2, The Sickness Census; Monograph No. 3, The Vital Statistics of Framingham; Monograph No. 4, Medical Examination Campaigns; Monograph No. 5, Tuberculosis Findings.*

Suggestions from the Field

This department of the Bulletin is conducted in connection with the Loan Service Bureau of the Publicity Department. It is designed to give valuable suggestions regarding new lines of work or new methods originated or successfully used by tuberculosis associations throughout the country. Tuberculosis workers are invited to send the National Association Bulletin Editor all information suitable for publication in these columns.

Bringing Health to Your Door

Residents of small towns in Cook County, Illinois, are more favored than most folks—a health clinic comes to their very doors. The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute has launched a health clinic on wheels with great success, and it is expected that it will cover the entire county outside of Chicago once every three or four weeks.

The car containing the equipment is 6 x 9 feet, and the driver's cab is built so that it may be utilized for a dressing room. Various towns have offered the use of fire stations, school buildings and town halls as waiting rooms for patients, and preliminary arrangements as to the arrival of the clinic are worked out in detail with the district nurses of the county.

During the first three days the clinic was held in six towns, and 108 people applied for examination.

Louisiana Makes Novel Appeal

New methods of securing funds for tuberculosis work are always interesting. For this reason we call attention to the campaign conducted by Mrs. Meyer Benson, President of the Shreveport Tuberculosis League on behalf of an addition to "The Pines," the Association's sanatorium.

The slogan of the campaign was: "Adopt a Patient at The Pines for $30.00 a Year." A circular letter accompanied by a booklet telling of the results accomplished at "The Pines" was then mailed to prominent citizens of Shreveport, and human interest stories about the sanatorium were sent to the newspapers. Dr. Fred J. Mayer, State Agent of the Louisiana Tuberculosis League gave talks on the tuberculosis problem before business men's clubs and other organizations.

Plans for the new addition are now under way and as soon as the new building is completed the original cottages will be turned over to negro patients.

"Ceiling Movies" for Patients

Have you ever tried the "ceiling movie" as a means of relieving the tuberculosis patient from ennui? The American Red Cross hit upon the idea for the entertainment of bedridden soldiers, using a specially constructed machine which projects the pictures on the ceiling. By this means the patient lying flat on his back may see his favorite comedian cavorting above his head or may study a more serious educational picture. It's an idea worth the consideration of sanatorium superintendents.

A PLEA TO THE PASSERBY TO CONSIDER THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Novel Window Display

The accompanying illustration shows how it is possible to obtain an attractive window exhibit with very little financial outlay. The Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the Associated Charities, Minneapolis, secured the cooperation of a leading florist and the entire window was made up with real sod, flowers, and shrubbery. A small lake was constructed at the right.

The exhibit was put in at the time of the return of a Minnesota regiment when many people with leisure time were on the streets, and it attracted a great deal of attention.

A Nurses' Institute

There is nothing like getting together and talking things over in order to get results. Mr. Jules Schevitz, General Secretary of the Oklahoma Anti-Tuberculosis Society has discovered this. A short while ago his association held a nurses' institute for the purpose of discussing the practical problems of tuberculosis nursing, and the results he obtained were such that he is passing the idea on to other campaigners.

Nurses from seven local associations attended the institute. Mr. Schevitz is planning to hold these conferences once every three months, and the State Association will bear the expenses of the individual nurses attending the meeting.

A Vest-Pocket Folder

A convenient and attractive little folder has just been issued by the Rhode Island State Board of Health on the symptoms and causes of tuberculosis. It is 2¼" x 4" in size, printed in two colors, and under such headings as "Suspicious Symptoms," "How to Keep from Getting Consumption," and "How to Keep from Giving Consumption to Others," it tells briefly the most important facts about the disease. On the back is given a list of the dispensaries in Rhode Island where patients may be examined free of charge.

Making Success of Failure

As we all know, there are times when even failure spells success. This truth was forcibly brought home to the Denver Anti-Tuberculosis Society recently when its campaign for a municipal tuberculosis sanatorium was defeated at the May elections. An intensive campaign carried on by the Society for the two weeks preceding the election resulted in the whole-hearted support of the measure by employers' associations, labor unions, women's clubs, lodges, and social welfare organizations throughout the city. The amendment was defeated by a small majority, but it is the opinion of Miss Garnet I. Pelton, the Executive Secretary of the Society, that two years of hard work would not have won the people of Denver as did the fortnight campaign.

The campaign was made possible by a special grant of the missionary fund of the National Association.

New Seaside Sanatorium

Through the perseverance of the State Tuberculosis Commission of Connecticut, a new Children's Seaside Sanatorium for the treatment of bone tuberculosis will soon be opened at East Lyme, near New London.

The Commission two years ago asked the legislature for a substantial appropriation with which to begin the work, but received a grant of only $25,000. With a portion of this they purchased an old hotel located on the seashore and all plans went well until the residents of East Lyme petitioned the legislature that the locality was unsuitable for such an institution.

Connecticut has about three thousand children suffering from bone tuberculosis, and when news of the petition spread throughout the state, health, labor and similar organizations from every corner rallied to the support of the Commission. By a vote of only five to four the Committee on Public Health and Safety voted to allow the East Lyme residents to withdraw and the Tuberculosis Commission at once started plans for putting the hotel into repair for the reception of patients.

"Clean-Up" Pageant

Gay-coated robins and brilliant-colored bluebirds sang their happiness and yellow-centered daisies and daffodils were touched by the Fairy Clean-up to begin a joyous life in the backyards of Everywhere in an educational pageant recently given by the pupils of the Columbian School of Denver, Colo.

The scene of the pageant, which was held in one of the city's parks, is the ever-present dirty backyard where scores of gauzy-winged flies and buzzing disease-breading mosquitos hold rendezvous until the arrival of the Fairy Wake-up who arouses the townspeople to their danger. Under the leadership of the Fairy Clean-up rubbish is destroyed and the yard converted into a fairy garden. The pageant plan presents an effective way of arousing interest in Clean-up campaigns.

Keep your fingers out of your mouth
A germ loves a gateway—and after all, that's all your mouth is! Keep the gate shut occasionally.
Don't help the germ through with your fingers—he's busy enough without your help!
PHILADELPHIA TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE
Pennsylvania Bldg., 15th and Chestnut Streets.
Send for "Health Hint No. 5"—Free

T. B. Ads That Attract

Mr. R. N. Whaley, Secretary of the Philadelphia Tuberculosis Committee, is attacking the educational problem by means of newspaper advertising, one sample of which is illustrated above. It is an example of anti-tuberculosis advertising made interesting and attractive as well as instructive.

The illustration is so appealing that it suggests two thoughts for the field:

1. With copy so attractive, why not turn it into "underwritten advertising," that is, get one of your local dealers to contribute all or part of his contracted advertising space for a day or days, in which to run T. B. appeals.

2. With copy so attractive, why not risk an extra short paragraph of text in which to sum up the need for other forms of cooperation in the T. B. fight.

The picture used in the above advertisement is one from the charming series that illustrates the booklet "To the Children of France," issued by the American Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the American Red Cross.

An English edition entitled "To the Children of America" has recently been issued by the National Association.

Public Health Leaflets

Two leaflets for general distribution have just been printed by the Vermont Tuberculosis Association, one on the need for a public health nurse to follow up the preliminary work of the tuberculosis nurse, and the other on the Public Health Station at Rutland. Examination at the Health Station is free of charge, but by special arrangement with the Rutland Clinical Club a second examination by a specialist may be obtained at a cost of one dollar. A blank on the back of the folder agrees to furnish the applicant with full information regarding the work of the Station.

Successful Diplomacy

Adherence to B'rer Rabbit's famous philosophy of "laying low" has once more proved its diplomatic soundness. The Pacific County Anti-Tuberculosis League of South Bend, Washington, and especially the work of the county nurse, had met with many rebuffs, and although a membership campaign was needed Mrs. Oren C. Wilson, Secretary of the League, waited until the organization had shown by results that it was VERY much needed. First they pushed the Modern Health Crusade and gained the cooperation of school superintendents.

A year later the drive was launched. High school children made posters for the campaign, motion picture exhibitors cooperated by showing slides and permitting speakers to address the audiences. A house-to-house canvass was also made in the towns.

The result was 1,647 new members and a well-established tuberculosis clinic.

A Record Accomplishment

The Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association has made a place for itself in the sun of successful accomplishment. With only a small amount of money at its disposal the Association's record for the first quarter of 1919 is as follows: Maintenance of Hilltop Sanatorium secured for 1919, funds for two tuberculosis nurses and one public health nurse secured, 382 clinical examinations made, and 163 cases of tuberculosis found.

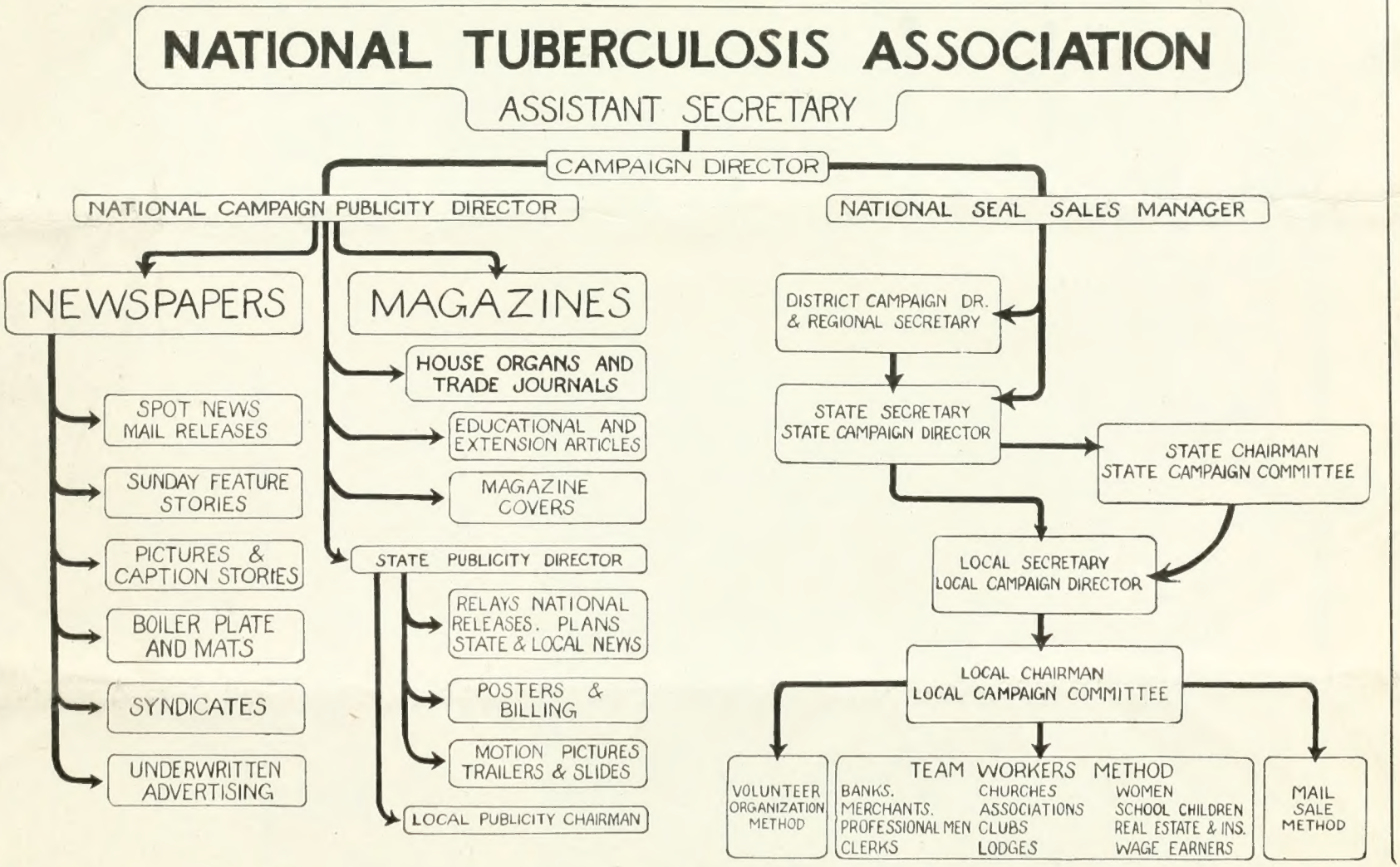
An Interesting Leaflet

The value of distributing literature depends largely on the attractiveness of its make-up. The Kansas State Tuberculosis Association has issued a three-page folder which is worth sending for. It contains nine illustrations showing the work accomplished by visiting nurses, open-air schools, and dispensaries. The printed matter is simply worded, with an occasional popular phrase to lighten the seriousness of its message.

Utilizing the School

The wisdom of "casting bread upon the waters" is just now being experienced by Chouteau County, Montana, where Mrs. Guy Stucky, the tuberculosis nurse of the neighboring county of Missoula, is holding monthly clinics and community public health meetings in the schools.

A year ago Chouteau County sold more Red Cross Christmas Seals than any other county in the state and as a result it is now possible to repay the people by giving their children an opportunity to meet life with strong healthy bodies. Thirty-two district schools are being visited and every child between the ages of six and sixteen is entitled to a physical examination. In addition to giving examinations, the nurse addresses the parents on the subject of preventable diseases, child care, and matters of general community interest.



BUDGET

DIAGRAM OF 1919 RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN PLAN, AS OUTLINED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING